



JUSTICE AND RIGHT

VOLUME XXXIX

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, JULY 19, 1917.

OSCAR P. SCHUMANN, Editor and Proprietor

NUMBER 29

Saturday Specials

OLIVES	
3 for 25c, plain	Armour's Catsup 25c— 20c
2 for 25c, plain	Salt mackerel 3 for— 25c
2 for 40c, plain	Mustard 3 for— 25c
Tomatoes, per can— 20c	Hog liver 10c, 3 for— 25c
Yellow Peaches, can— 15c	Rib Stew, 10 lbs— \$1.40
Tuna Fish 15c, 2 for— 25c	Home-made lard— 25c
Can corn— 15c	Veal stew— 16c
Can peas— 15c	Eggs, dozen— 36c
	Dairy Butter— 36c

No more parcels left without the cash instead of no more delivering

CASH MARKET

F. H. MILKS Phone No. 2

All goods must be paid for when delivered.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Board of Supervisors OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

At a special session of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Crawford, commenced and held at the Court house in the Village of Grayling, in the County aforesaid on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1917.

Roll called by the clerk.

Present:

Melvin A. Bates.

Charles Craven.

James F. Knibbs.

Frank E. Love.

James E. Kellogg.

Oliver B. Scott.

Absent—None.

Meeting called to order by the chair-

man, Melvin A. Bates.

Call read by the clerk, as follows:

To the Supervisors of the County of

Crawford:

In accordance to the written request of the required number of the members of the board of supervisors of Crawford county, you are hereby no-

tified that, the board of supervisors of the County of Crawford will meet in

special session at the Court house in the Village of Grayling in said county on Thursday the 28th day of June A. D. 1917, for the purpose of appointing the County road commissioners for said county and determining the amount of the bond by them to be given, and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting at this time.

Dated this 20th day of June

A. D. 1917.

Frank Sales, Clerk of Crawford County.

Minutes of the previous meetings, read, corrected and approved.

On direction of the chairman, the proceedings of the special election held June 4th, 1917, for the purpose of taking the vote on the adoption of the County road system, were referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges and the Prosecuting Attorney for verification.

Moved by Craven and supported by Kellogg that the election of the County Road commissioners be made a spe-

cial order of business for one o'clock to-morrow. Motion carried.

Moved by Craven and supported by Kellogg that the bills on file with the clerk be referred to the committee on claims and accounts and placed with them for proper disposal. Motion carried.

Moved by Love and supported by Scott that this board adjourn until eight o'clock to-morrow morning. Motion carried.

Moved by Craven and supported by Scott that a recess be taken to enable the committee on roads and bridges, to review the proceedings of the special election of June 4th, 1917 and report their findings as shown by the records of such election. Motion carried. Thereupon a recess was declared.

At 11:30 a. m. the committee on roads and bridges arose, and by their chairman announced as ready to report, whereupon the board was called to order by the chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. Chairman.

Your committee on roads and bridges to whom was referred the matter of the proceedings of the special election held June 4th, 1917, for the purpose of taking the vote on the adoption of the County Road system, do hereby verify the proceedings taken in therein and respectfully report as follows:

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1—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who, as imperial chancellor, has been the center of a storm or dissension in Germany. 2—Practice bayonet charge over a fence in one of the training camps of the Officers' Reserve corps. 3—French ladies of Moy driven to field work by the Germans who occupied the town; the photograph was found on a captured German officer. 4—Lieut. Gen. L. G. Korniloff, commander of the Russian army in Galicia and captor of Halicz.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

President's Embargo on Foods and Other Supplies, Hard Blow at Enemy.

AMERICAN CROPS TO BE BIG

Russians, in Tremendous Drive on Lemberg, Break Through Teuton Line—Governmental Crises in Germany May Result in Internal Reforms.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The matter of food, its production and control, is becoming more important daily as a factor in ending the war. The international aspect was brought sharply to the front last week when President Wilson proclaimed an embargo on shipments of food and certain other articles. No one has been blind to the fact that Holland and the Scandinavian countries have been shipping great quantities of foodstuffs into Germany ever since the war began. This was with in their rights, but to do it and still feed their own populations, they have been importing very heavily from America. Therefore it is equally within the rights of America, certainly the part of wisdom, to shut off the exportation to neutrals of all foodstuffs beyond what they need for their own sustenance and what we and our allies can spare. It would be stupid to continue to supply food, even indirectly, to our enemy, and the United States, though slow to act, is now acting firmly. The neutral nations of course are waiting, but if they are not for us they are in a degree against us and must stand the consequences.

President Wilson, being a humanitarian, insists that the neutrals named must be permitted to ship into Germany dairy products provided that they can give guarantees that such products will be consumed only by women and children and other non-combatants. This is kindly, but ignores the fact that the German women are doing most of the work in the empire, retraining all the men for fighting.

Great Crops in America.

The success of the American campaign for the increase of production is demonstrated by the highly encouraging government forecast of crops. The acreage sown was immense and the general outlook is for correspondingly immense yields of all foodstuffs except wheat, and even in what there will be a fair average crop. The yield of corn will be tremendous, and in a word, the United States will have not only an abundance of food grains for itself, but also great surplus stocks for its allies. The crop of potatoes will be the biggest on record, and the hay crop, also of prime importance, will be heavy.

On the other hand, Food Controller Batten says Germany's fruit and vegetable harvest is far below the average and that the yield of grain will be "as good as in 1915," which was a year of drought and miserable crops in the empire.

The senate is still trying to formulate a law to regulate the distribution and use of the country's food and probably other supplies of vital importance, and has agreed to vote on the bill on July 21. The long and patient exhaustion wrangle over this measure has been caused largely by the determination of the "dry" to take advantage of the circumstances and make it a prohibition law. Whether the distillation of whisky shall be prohibited, whether the stocks in hand shall be commissaried and used for munitions, whether beer and wine shall survive or perish, and a dozen other like questions have been the subjects of argument and dispute. The inclusion or exclusion of fuel, steel and other products also has been debated at length. Meanwhile President Wilson and Mr. Hoover have digested and fumed and argued in vain, the food speculators have been making immense unearned

JOIN MOVE TO SAVE FOOD

Hotel and Restaurant Men in Agreement on Necessity of Reducing Their Menus.

Washington—Hotel and restaurant men of the country are now being enlisted in the food conservation army by Herbert Hoover, commanding general temporarily, for lack of an official title. Which congress continues to neglect.

In a forthcoming conference with

profits, and the people marvel at the stupidity of senators who are unable to comprehend the necessity for speedy action.

President Appeals to Business.

President Wilson on Wednesday issued an appeal to the business interests of the country to display true loyalty by foregoing unusual profits in selling their goods to both the government and the public. He warned them that extortion would not be tolerated, and condemned especially the ship owners who have maintained an unfairly high schedule of ocean-freight rates. At the same time members of the Council of National Defense were holding important conferences with the heads of the great steel concerns to arrange for a sufficient supply of steel for war purposes.

The immediate result of this conference was the assurance of the steel producers that they would supply all the steel needed by the government at a price to be fixed after the conclusion of the trade commission's cost inquiry. Thereupon the president authorized Chairman Deuman of the shipping board to commandeer ships on the stocks, shipyards and raw materials if necessary and to begin expenditure of the \$750,000,000 fund for the construction of a merchant marine.

The board has adopted the policy of building as many steel ships as possible and making up the deficiency with wooden vessels.

Delay in sending in registration lists caused a postponement of the great day for which the registrants in the national army have waited, the day of the draft, the lottery of fate in which the prizes are to be honorable service and the lottery of their artillery in the Ijssel region passed an attempt to break that, the strongest part of the Teuton line in the east.

On the west front the Germans staged a successful drive against the British close to the Flemish coast, forcing them back across the Yser river in the dunes. British trenches were captured to a depth of 600 yards on a front of 1,400 yards. This German attack may be part of an attempt to reach Dunkirk, or it may have been made to forestall a British drive along the coast that would threaten the German submarine bases.

There was tremendous fighting in France, the Germans making desperate attacks especially along the Chemin des Dames. But the French withstood the assaults stoutly and when they were driven back anywhere, invariably recaptured the lost ground.

Germany's Internal Troubles.

Germany's internal ferment is increasing, the opponents of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg are growing in numbers and boldness, and the cabinet seems to be breaking up. But all

this can have no immediate effect on the prosecution of the war, for it is internal and the general staff, headed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, dominates the entire imperial government.

Changes in the ministry mean little more than the substitution of one set of puppets for another, and even the fall of the chancellor will be of only

academic interest to the outside world. It would appear that the war must go on until the Kaiser, the crown prince and the Prussian-militaristic chiefs are eliminated, or until the German armies meet such crushing defeats that the people take matters into their own hands—which means the same thing.

The main committee of the reichstag refused to vote a war credit unless the government declared its policy regarding peace and reform, and this the government refused to do. Since the demand of the committee is supported by a majority in the reichstag, a ministerial crisis was inevitable. The emperor himself went so far as to issue a manifesto declaring for equal franchise in Prussia. This, if granted, will decidedly weaken the dominance of the Junkers in the Prussian government.

The attempt to restore the Minchuk empire in China met with dismal failure, and now turns out to have been financed by Germany. Another brilliant stroke of foreign policy by Zimmerman. The young emperor again abdicated and General Chang Hsien, his sponsor and the kaiser's agent, returned to the imperial city section of Peking, where he and his fast dividing army were hemmed in by the republican forces.

The weekly report of the British admiralty on submarine activities was very gratifying, showing only 17 merchantmen were sunk, while 17 others that were attacked escaped. During the same period arrivals in British ports were 2,888, and sailings, 2,736.

The American steamer Kansas was destroyed by a German U-boat.

Getting After the I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World, a generally disreputable organization that is openly opposed to the war, is making all the trouble for the country that it can by fomenting strikes and riots in those parts of the West where it is strong. It is accused of being wholly pro-German and its doings are certainly treacherous and rebellious. The war department has announced that it is ready to do its part in suppressing these disorders, and various Western communities are taking steps to rid themselves of the men who stir them up. Bisbee, Ariz., was the first town to act. The decent citizens of that mining center rounded up 1,107 I. W. W. members and sympathizers, loaded them on a cattle train and deported them. Such mild treatment helps the town that applies it, but the

trouble makers only go on to other localities and continue their nefarious propaganda. Work is at a standstill in many of the biggest mining and lumber camps of the country.

The department of labor last week created the United States public service reserve, for the mobilization of adult male volunteers for service in employments of every kind, public and private, which are necessary to effective conduct of the war.

Russia's Drive on Lemberg.

Russia's re-awakened troops, directed by General Brusiloff and commanded by General Korniloff, continued their great drive in Galicia last week and inflicted a tremendous blow on the Austro-German forces by breaking their lines and capturing Halle. This city is regarded as the key to Lemberg, the immediate objective of the Russian offensive, and last year was unsuccessfully attacked with Brusiloff from the north. This time he moved on it from the south and took it with comparative ease, together with a great number of prisoners.

The German and Austrian armies were separated and their morale so broken that Korniloff was enabled to use his Cossack cavalry in the pursuit with telling effect.

Some distance to the north the Russians fiercely attacked in the Plasz sector, gaining considerable ground, but meantime considerable progress of compounding amendments was made by the leaders in bi-partisan conferences with the strongest part of the Teuton line in the east.

On the west front the Germans

staged a successful drive against the British close to the Flemish coast, forcing them back across the Yser river in the dunes. British trenches were captured to a depth of 600 yards on a front of 1,400 yards. This German attack may be part of an attempt to reach Dunkirk, or it may have been made to forestall a British drive along the coast that would threaten the German submarine bases.

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Changes in the ministry mean little more than the substitution of one set of puppets for another, and even the fall of the chancellor will be of only

academic interest to the outside world. It would appear that the war must go on until the Kaiser, the crown prince and the Prussian-militaristic chiefs are eliminated, or until the German armies meet such crushing defeats that the people take matters into their own hands—which means the same thing.

The main committee of the reichstag refused to vote a war credit unless the government declared its policy regarding peace and reform, and this the government refused to do. Since the demand of the committee is supported by a majority in the reichstag, a ministerial crisis was inevitable. The emperor himself went so far as to issue a manifesto declaring for equal franchise in Prussia. This, if granted, will decidedly weaken the dominance of the Junkers in the Prussian government.

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WRANGLE OVER FOOD BILL

Considerable Progress Was Made On Compromise Amendments.

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academic interest to the outside world. It would appear that the war must go on until the Kaiser, the crown prince and the Prussian-militaristic chiefs are eliminated, or until the German armies meet such crushing defeats that the people take matters into their own hands—which means the same thing.

The main committee of the reichstag refused to vote a war credit unless the government declared its policy regarding peace and reform, and this the government refused to do. Since the demand of the committee is supported by a majority in the reichstag, a ministerial crisis was inevitable. The emperor himself went so far as to issue a manifesto declaring for equal franchise in Prussia. This, if granted, will decidedly weaken the dominance of the Junkers in the Prussian government.

WRANGLE OVER FOOD BILL

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

COULDN'T LIFT SIX MONTHS OLD BABY

Mrs. Hawkins Was So Weak
Couldn't Move in Her Bed
Without Help.

HAD SUFFERED TORTURE

Well and Strong Again After Taking
Tanlac and Weighs More Than
She Has in Over Eighteen
Years.

"I was down in bed and couldn't raise my head or move without help and now I'm able to do all my housework, even to my cooking and garden work and I weigh more than I have in eighteen years and have been taking Tanlac only about four weeks," said Mrs. Dollie Hawkins, 4906 Second Avenue, South, Birmingham, Ala., recently.

"For years," continued Mrs. Hawkins, "I suffered with rheumatism and acute indigestion. The rheumatism got me down in bed and had me bound so hard and fast somebody had to move me about and the pain was terrible. I couldn't lift my six-months-old baby and had to hire someone to wait on me and do my work. I was so nervous the least little thing dropping on the floor would startle me and my heart would almost stop beating. I couldn't eat any solid food at all and was in such run-down condition my baby fell off until it was just a little skeleton and fretted and cried all the time. No kind of medicine did me any good and I was getting worse all the time."

"If ever a medicine did wonders, Tanlac did it for me and my little baby. I felt better in just a few days after I began taking it. I have taken three bottles and I am not nervous in the least now and my sleep is fine and rests me. The awful rheumatic pains and misery is all gone. I can eat anything I want and my food not only gives me nourishment but my baby is as fat as a little pig and sits for hours at a time on a pallet and plays without a whimper. Tanlac has made a well woman of me and a fat, healthy baby out of my little sickly one, and I'm just so thankful for what Tanlac has done for me. I want everybody to know about this great medicine."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town. Adv.

ONE FISH IS SOLD FOR \$329

Return of Sturgeon to Delaware River
Having Been Thought to
Have Been Exterminated.

Sturgeon fishing in the Delaware river and bay has shown a surprising improvement over past years in the number of catches and size of the fish, the Philadelphia Record states. Old river men are mystified by the return of the sturgeon, as it was thought these big fish had been exterminated. Recently a number of exceptionally big fish were caught, some averaging well above 200 pounds and a few 300 pound sturgeon have also been caught.

The 200 sturgeon are just now filled with roe and some of the big ones yield from 90 to 100 pounds, selling at \$2.75 a pound at the wharves. One fisherman who brought in a 300-pound sturgeon last week was paid \$305 for the roe and \$24 for the fish, his catch netting him \$329.

Harry A. Dalbow of Penns Grove, who has been buying caviar here for many years, says that this is one of the best sturgeon seasons in the bay he has seen for a long time. There is a big demand for the roe this year, as imports of caviar from Russia, where sturgeon are caught extensively, have been cut off by the war.

Druggist's Experience With Kidney Medicine

I have handled and sold Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for some time and have heard customers claim that it had produced very satisfactory results in different ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder. I have nothing but favorable reports at hand and my personal opinion is that there is nothing on the market that can equal it in value for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder and I know of a physician who is a very strong believer in the merits of Swamp-Root. Very truly yours,

THE J. M. WATTS MERC. STORE,
J. M. WATTS,
Sept. 29, 1916. Watsville, Miss.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. Write me and I will send you this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores. Adv.

Attacking the Weakest Point.
As a result of his overdevelopment in the wrong direction Dennis, who is now aged ten, had been sent to bed at an unusually early hour with strict injunctions that he was not even to read. After about half an hour of repentant quietness a subdued but insistent call of "marmie" was heard downstairs.

"What is it?" came the impatient reply. "Can't I read a bit of the Bible?" pleaded a sorrowful voice.

CUTICURA COMPLEXIONS

Are Usually Remarkably Soft and Clear—Trial Free.

Make Cuticura Soap your every-day toilet Soap, and assist it now and then as needed by touches of Cuticura. Ointment to soften, soothe and heal. Nothing better to make the complexion clear, scalp free from dandruff and hands soft and white.

Free sample each by mail with Book Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere—Adv.

Any woman has a perfect right to look in a milliner's window and when she has a wealthy husband.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHLAND.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America.

DENMARK.

Sinking by a German submarine outside the prohibited zone and without examination of the 450-ton Danish steamer Vigrt was reported by its commander on arrival at Copenhagen. The submarine commander left the Danish vessel's crew in their boats 150 miles from land.

The buildings on the famous stock farm Søholt, on the island of Lolland, were destroyed by fire, which started in the barn and spread with such rapidity that there was no use in trying to save the stock. About 300 cows were burned to death. Much grain was lost in the granary.

SWEDEN.

Per Erik Persson of Alion, the oldest locomotive engineer in Sweden, was ninety-four years old June 18. The Nors and Eryalla railway, the first one in Sweden, was built in the early fifties of the previous century. The first locomotive arrived in 1854. Persson was greatly interested in the wonderful machine and kept watching the work of the men who put it together. Ehrling was the name of the man who was to run it. But he was not a success. The engine and the train were derailed, and Ehrling escaped as by a miracle. The manager of the road, Sundler, ordered Ehrling to leave and never return. Now came Persson's turn to try his hand at the wonderful machine and kept watching the work of the men who put it together. Ehrling was the name of the man who was to run it. But he was not a success. The engine and the train were derailed, and Ehrling escaped as by a miracle. The manager of the road, Sundler, ordered Ehrling to leave and never return. 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Agency for TANLAC

Central Drug Store

Grayling, Michigan

Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months.....75
Three Months.....50

Send in a second class matter at the Post Office, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of May 12, 1890.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 19



Local News

The fellow who is constantly looking for failure invariably lands where he expects.

Mrs. W. M. Case of the military reservation is ill with diphtheria. She was removed to the detention apartment at Mercy hospital, and is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Fred Michelson of Bay City, is visiting at the home of her father-in-law, Neil Michelson. She intends to spend a week or two in Grayling and at Portage lake.

Miss Ruth Brenner has returned from her vacation spent in Chicago and Detroit. Her aunt, Miss Ruth Marienthal accompanied her home for a few weeks' visit.

Mrs. Olaf Michelson gave a pretty luncheon to 10 lady friends Wednesday noon. The ladies remained for the afternoon and busied themselves with the popular pastime of knitting. The guests reported the affair exceedingly pleasant as is usual when Mrs. Michelson entertains. Mrs. Sarah Michelson of Bay City, was the guest of honor.

About fifty attended a banquet of the Frederic Board of Commerce at Frederic Tuesday night. President Charles Craven had planned on a "big" and invited a number of friends to help enjoy it. Eleven attended from Grayling. The banquet was in charge of Postmaster L. A. Gardner of that city and when it comes to cooking there are few who can equal "Lou." Everybody reports a pleasant evening and a delicious dinner.

The early spring season gave promise of an unusually large buckleberry crop, the bushes being loaded with blossoms and later with small green berries. Something seems to have effected them causing a large portion to fall off, for it is reported that there will be but few to ripen. Just what should cause this seems to be a mystery to many who have investigated the trouble. Some are of the opinion that the shortage may be caused by the hot days and cold nights.

Miss Margaret Leeseman 19-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. C. Leeseman 270 Post office Avenue, will marry "Tom" Henry Stevens, millionaire lumberman. Thursday morning the wedding ceremony will be held in the Gross Pointe Protestant church, Rev. Thomas G. Sykes officiating. It is to be informal, with only relatives and a few friends attending. Miss Leeseman is a native of Detroit. Mr. Stevens is well known as the capitalist, baseball magnate and sportsman, who divorced his wife several months ago upon payment of \$250,000. He gave a dinner party to a company of 100 friends Monday night in the Lakeside hotel at Mt. Clemens. —Free Press.

Annual Financial Report School District No. 1.

GENERAL FUND.
Bal. on hand July 10, 1916.....\$ 2,467.27
Rec'd from delinquent taxes.....304.14
Rec'd from voted tax.....11,158.47
Rec'd from sale of houses.....500.00
Rec'd from rent.....11.00
Rec'd from sale of school books.....877.79
Rec'd from tuition.....201.60
Rec'd from loans 10,000.00
Total receipts.....\$ 25,620.27

EXPENDITURES.
Transferred from
bldg. fund.....\$ 2,089.55
Paid bonds and interest.....6,175.00
Paid loans and interest.....9,277.50
Paid general expense.....8,360.37
Overdraft.....262.10
\$ 25,902.42 \$25,902.42

PRIMARY FUND.
Overdraft July 10, 1916.....350.06
Rec'd from primary fund.....5,274.50
Rec'd from voted tax.....10,000.00
Total receipts.....\$ 15,274.50

EXPENDITURES.
Paid for loans.....2,000.00
Paid for salaries.....11,343.75
Bal. on hand July 9th, 1917.....1,579.79
\$ 15,274.50 \$15,274.50

Total bal. on hand July 10, 1916.....26.76
Total receipts.....40,868.01
\$ 40,894.77

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.
General fund.....25,902.42
Primary fund.....13,694.71
Total balance on hand.....1,297.64
\$ 40,894.77 \$40,894.77

My commission expires Oct. 16, 1918.

Mad alking is a popular pastime with those who are themselves made of wood.

GERMAN rulers say "they did not want the war." Funny it happened to come to them just at the time they had the finest army and military organization in the history of their country. It took a half century to reach that proficiency and it just happened, according to the statements of the German rulers, that war was declared upon them at this psychological moment. Slush, "William," you can't fool all the people all the time. Forget the "World empire" and make way for a glorious German republic—it's coming sure.

As a measure of preparedness, as a measure to connect Lake Huron with Lake Michigan; as a measure to assist in the development of Northeastern Michigan; as a measure to stimulate commerce; as a measure of public convenience and necessity for the inhabitants of the cities and villages as well as the farming population, we hereby petition you jointly and se-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Board of Supervisors OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

(Continued from first page.)

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION. TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County, held on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1917, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

RESOLVED:

That the question of adopting the County Road System be submitted to a vote of the electors of the County of Crawford at a special election to be held on Monday, the fourth day of June, A. D. 1917, and a special election

of which number, three hundred and thirty-eight.....338
were marked YES.....64
and sixty-four.....64
were marked NO.....

State of Michigan
County of Crawford

We do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the votes given in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, for and against the adoption of the county road system in said County, at a special election held in said County on the 4th day of June A. D. in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and caused to be fixed the seal of the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford, this 12th day of June, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal]

C. O. McCullough,
F. H. Mills,
J. J. Niedere,
Board of County Canvassers.

Attest, FRANK SALES,
Secretary of the Board of County
Canvassers.

CERTIFICATE OF DETERMINATION.

State of Michigan / ss.

The board of County Canvassers of said county having convened and organized according to law, at the office of the County clerk, in said county, and examined the statements of votes given in the several townships and precincts of said county at the special election held on Monday the 4th day of June, 1917, do hereby certify that they have determined that the county road system, has by the greatest number of votes given in favor thereof, been duly adopted in said County.

In witness whereof said board of county canvassers have caused these presents to be signed by its chairman and attested by its secretary this 12th day of June A. D. 1917.

CHARLES O. McCULLOUGH,
Chairman of the board of County
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CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

I Can Save Money on Drugs

This was told to a certain famous old physician by a father of a large family who was trying to economize. The father had already lost two children by death and another was lost with illness.

The venerable old doctor said that "only fresh drugs and of the highest quality are cheap, for such kinds are more effective, and besides stale-and-low quality drugs were dangerous to a delicate sick person."

We pay the closest attention to the selection of our drug and prescription supplies, see that they are properly cared for while in stock and finally in compounding prescriptions exercise the utmost skill and care.

A. M. LEWIS

Your Druggist Phone 18

BEST ICE CREAM IN THE CITY

Civilization July 20—afternoon and evening.

Miss Frida Olson left Friday to spend a few days at Mackinac Island.

Miss Mary Olson of Deward spent a few days at the Charles Adams' home.

Miss Violet Woodruff has been spending a week with the Buchanan family in Mio.

Tracy Nelson of the Royal Cafe spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in Mancelona.

Some stores need cleaning but ours don't. Our store and stock are clean, Grayling Mercantile Co.

Wesley Dufree has resigned his position at the Lewis Drug store and has accepted a similar one in Onaway.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams drove to East Jordan Sunday in their auto and spent the day visiting friends.

It is not too late to plant cabbage, lettuce, beans, peas, carrots, kale, radishes, spinach, beets, and turnips.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Prager and family of Flint returned home Tuesday, after a week's visit with Mrs. Prager's mother, Mrs. F. M. Freeland.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sharp and son, Jack of Saginaw were guests of Mrs. Sharp's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Freeland the past week.

Theodore Leslie of Detroit is spending a couple of weeks here on a vacation. His wife is here to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Christofferson, who reside in Beaver Creek township.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Amidon of Flint, are spending the week here visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Amidon. They will leave the latter part of the week for Petoskey to visit Mrs. Amidon's parents for a week.

Mrs. A. Richardson of Marion is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cameron Game and family. Mr. Game drove over to Walton Junction after Mrs. Richardson Friday night, when she had missed connections with the M. & N. E. train.

Miss Wood of Detroit, is at the Central Drug store this week where she is demonstrating the famous Melba toilet articles. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to call and become familiar with the high quality of the Melba products.

Victor Petersen left last Saturday for Bay City, where he enlisted in Ambulance Co. No. 2. He passed the examination and was accepted the same day. Word received from him says he has taken part in his first drill and likes it very much. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Petersen.

Mrs. Seeley Wakeley who resides down the river, while in Grayling last Friday, had the misfortune to hurt her foot. She was walking along Cedar street, when she stepped into a hole in the sidewalk, turning her ankle, which caused her much pain. She was taken to a near-by drug store, where she received care, to lessen the pain, and soon after was driven to her home.

Mrs. Allyn Kidston, driving their Ford auto came around the "dummy" policeman at the Olson drug store corner early Saturday evening, and collided with the Saxon car of Mrs. Daniel Mosher, who was going north on Michigan avenue. The body of the Mosher auto was pushed around slightly, and one door jammed. The windshield of the Kidston machine was broken and one fender was dented some. Neither ladies were hurt, but were somewhat frightened.

Civilization July 20—afternoon and evening.

A big noise never indicates a wise head. It is often the pastime of the foot.

Miss Glen Owen and children returned last week from a visit with relatives in Bay City.

Helen and Dorothy May returned the fore part of the week from a week's visit in Bay City.

O. Palmer was called to Hillside on legal business Saturday night. He arrived home last night.

Miss Stephanie Karpus left yesterday for Flint to attend summer school at the Baker University in that city.

Misses Minnie and Mabel Nelson are entertaining Miss Francesca Ferguson of Big Rapids, who arrived last Saturday.

The Kaiser announces that he will fight to the last gasp. Certainly, Billium; we don't expect any other outcome.

In time, forsooth, we will cease to say, "unsex" lies the head that wears a crown." There will be no crowds to wear.

Strange, indeed, but true. Since the trenches have become the center of the stage we seldom hear hell or Mexico mentioned.

Miss Edna Grouloff left for her home in Muncie, Indiana, Monday after a several weeks' visit with her cousin, Miss Anna Boesen.

Carl Johnson was in Battle Creek, Owosso and Detroit for several days on business for the Salling, Hanson company. He returned Tuesday.

Miss Arfild Charron and two daughters of Flint, have been visiting at the home of H. Charron for the past week or so, also visiting old friends.

Miss Hazel Minsey, who has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank H. Mills for the past month, returned to her home in Luther, Michigan, Monday.

Melba perfumes and other toilet articles are high in quality and exquisiteness; you will favor them after a trial. Free demonstration at Central Drug store.

Masters Clement and Jeremiah Reagan, young sons of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Reagan of Bay City, arrived last Friday to visit their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Reagan.

Mrs. Axel Sorenson and little daughter of Detroit arrived yesterday for a couple of weeks' visit with old friends. Mrs. Sorenson was before her marriage, Miss Johanna Hanson of this evening.

Hereafter an alien subject of Germany, or of any of Germany's allied countries—Austria, Bulgaria, or Turkey—will not be accepted for Army enlistment, even though they have first papers.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. Campbell arrived the latter part of the week and are guests of Mrs. Campbell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hanson. They expect to spend the remainder of the summer here.

Mrs. Frank Karnes and sister Miss Beulah Miller, and brother, returned last Thursday from a trip to Sarnia, Ontario and other Canadian places. Miss Miller had intended to remain for an indefinite time.

Maurice Benyas, of Detroit, who assisted in the Hathaway store, during the absence of Mr. Hathaway last week, left Monday afternoon to visit their parents in Petoskey before returning to his work in Detroit.

L. Jenson of Ewen, arrived in the city yesterday to attend a meeting of the Jenson Lumber company here that day. While here he is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hanson and family.

Mrs. Jenson and daughter Mrs. Scott and the latter's daughter Miss Laundry have been at the Hanson home for the past two weeks.

Thru a mistake in copying an advertisement taken over the telephone last week, from the Miller market, the Avalanche stated in the advertisement that there would be no more goods delivered after August first. This was an error and we make this mention in fairness to Mr. Mills. Goods will be delivered regularly as usual, only after August 1 no packages will be left at the homes unless they have been paid for.

Austin Narin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Narin of Siga, left the first of the month for Asquith, Saskatchewan, Canada. He is but 16 years of age, but was anxious to do something for himself this summer and decided that he wanted to work on a farm, and "a good big one," so he said. He is now driving a team on a regular farm ranch in Western Canada, and if that is anything like most of the farms in that part of the world, it will be plenty big enough.

Miss Elizabeth Karpus of Detroit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephan Karpus, this city was invited in marriage to Mr. Howard C. Parks of Ann Arbor. The ceremony took place in Detroit, the ceremony took place in Detroit, where Miss Karpus has been for a year or more. Mr. Parks is known to quite a number in Grayling, as he spent last summer here, both mobilized with the auxiliary troops at Camp Ferris. He was a member of the Michigan Signal Corps. Both have the best wishes of their friends in Grayling.

Heretofore quite a number of young men desiring to enlist in the Army have been rejected because they could not measure up to the old minimum, standard of five feet four inches in height and one hundred and twenty pounds in weight. The War department has consented, however, to make a change in this minimum, realizing that within a very short time many men, after regular and systematic exercise to gain and callisthenics, not only add to their weight, but actually increase in height within a few months. The minimum standard has, therefore, been changed to five feet one inch, and one hundred and ten pounds.

Frederic has "Some" baseball team; they have played all the teams within striking distance and came away with victory every time. The boys have been getting along with their uniforms and they feel that they are entitled to better habiliment. And we say so too. Pat Burke is the manager and everybody knows that Pat is a hustler and when he backs up a team they are bound to be winners in their class. Pat says that the boys are just going to have uniforms or "pinstripe" a tug. He is going to give a dance next Saturday night in the Frederic opera house and every cent except what is necessary to pay necessary expenses will go toward paying for the suits. Frederic is loyal to their baseball boys, just as he is to all her enterprises, and good crowd may be looked for at the benefit dance. They are going to have good music and guaranteed everybody who attends a good time. Come along and help this worthy cause and in turn enjoy your money's worth.

Miner Christensen of Detroit was in the city Tuesday.

Village taxes are now due and payable at the Bank of Grayling.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

H. A. Baum and family left Saturday for a short outing at Bay View.

Mrs. James Atherton and daughter, Mary left yesterday for Rose City on business.

Miss Cecil LaRue of Detroit is visiting her sister, Mrs. Glen Owen and family this week.

Robert Roblin, who is employed in Lansing, is home for a few days' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Roblin.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dreese are enjoying a visit from the former's niece, Mrs. Earl Miller and husband of Akron, Ohio.

Misses Ethel and Irene Jacobson, sisters of Dr. Jacobson of Detroit are visiting their cousin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brenner.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Alexander went to Detroit last Thursday night. The former returned home Monday and Mrs. Alexander Wednesday.

A. E. Michelson of Detroit arrived in Grayling yesterday morning for a couple of days' visit with his father, Neil Michelson and other relatives.

Save money on your laundry bills by taking it to Cowell's Barber shop. No express charges, high class work and reliable, prompt service. 7-12-2.

Ervin Hodge arrived Wednesday from Detroit to visit his wife, who is spending several weeks here, and also to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hodge.

Will J. Lauder, who is attending the summer school at M. A. C. came up Monday night unexpectedly to visit at home for a few days. He returned to Lansing this morning.

Owing to the engagement of Clark's orchestra at the Opera house Friday night during the big production, Civilization, the band concert will be given tonight instead of Friday night.

Mrs. George Thompson has been entertaining Mrs. Sibley of Port Arthur, Ont., for a few days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hodge. Yesterday the two ladies left for the home of Mrs. Thompson in Atlanta.

Boiling House Paints, direct shipment, in 5-gallon cans, \$1.95 per gallon; in 1-gallon cans \$2.00 per gallon. This is the very best house paint that can be made for the price. Has given satisfaction in Grayling. Ask for color card. Sorenson Bros.

Melba toilet articles—the world's finest in quality and delightfulness. We want all the ladies and gentlemen to come to our store this week for a free demonstration. Miss Wood of Detroit will be here to wait upon you.

Central Drug store.

Melba toilet articles are fast coming into exclusive fame for their high quality. This is Melba week at the Central Drug store. You are invited to call there for a free demonstration.

Wild strawberry picking has been the occupation of many of our people for the past two weeks. The berries are the finest ever known about this country. They are exceptionally large and very plentiful.

Crawford County Grange No. 934 will hold their annual picnic at the home of Mrs. Henry Stephan, Saturday, August 18, 1917. This is to be a large picnic, and everyone is invited. Come one, come all. Dine in the evening.

Frances Reagan of Detroit, was in the city visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Reagan and other relatives before joining the regiment in Detroit. He has enlisted in Co. C, 31st Michigan Infantry, who were called into service last Sunday.

Bert Chappel and family returned home from an auto trip to Jackson and other Southern Michigan cities. They traveled 900 miles, according to their speedometer record, and Mr. Chappel says there wasn't a single accident to mar their trip—not even a tire puncture.

It is openly charged in congress that the Council of National Defense is letting contracts for war supplies to its own members at exorbitant prices. But what else is to be expected when the council is composed of the very men who control the output of this country.

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Mrs. Julia A. Homan of Grand Rapids is a guest at the home of Mr.

FORGET PROFITS, WIN THE WAR

President Wilson Appeals to Business Interests of Country.

JUST PRICES IS HIS DEMAND

Business Should Not Take Toll Of Men in Trenches, Says the Chief Executive—Ship Owners Are Condemned.

Washington—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Wednesday to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurance that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the president's appeal, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

Condemns Ship Owners.

The president declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally would be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of wartime prices, which he declared will mean victory or defeat, "will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation."

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles in the path of the government."

President's Call.

The president's statement follows:

"The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out."

Promises Just Price.

"Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter."

"A just price—must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop."

Must Face the Facts.

"We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand."

"But I trust that we shall not surround the master with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together."

"It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these troublous months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country."

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor."

"No true patriot will permit himself to seek toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?"

Assails "Bribery."

"I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to stimulate production; that, nothing but pecuniary rewards will do re-

wards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world."

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means."

"Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again, amidst peace and justice?"

Appeals to Honor.

"Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefields, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor, to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?"

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all."

not patriotism at all.

Full Dollar's Worth.

"Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist."

Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war; let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuff they need."

"Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed, and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting."

Making War a Failure.

"They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible."

"I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough, because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place."

"I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it."

The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armistice engaged against Germany. When they realize this we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance."

Warning is Sounded.

"I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will expect of you; and I know what response you will make."

Those who do not respond, who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for our bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law—for the law must, of course, command those things."

"I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding."

Must Have Same Prices.

"And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much a part of the government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the government and industrial purchases made by the managers of industries, and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country with all the industries that contribute to its life as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea."

Think Not of Self.

"We must make prices to the public the same as the prices to the government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all the world or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man among us must personally face that reckoning alone with her."

The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war, for the emancipation of mankind."

"I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity, and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

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Just Prices is His Demand.

REICHSTAG LABORS FOR LASTING PEACE

ADOPT PEACE RESOLUTION FOR INTRODUCTION UPON REASSEMBLING OF REICHSTAG.

FAVOR INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

Rejects All Plans for Economic Blockade and Stirring Up of Enmity of People's After the War.

TEUTON CHANGES NOW DEVELOPING

Majority of reichstag, composed of centrists, radicals and Socialists, adopt a peace resolution for introduction upon reassembling of that body, in which is enunciated a reaffirmation of policy, including territorial addition as a result of war.

Austrian reichstag is thrown into an uproar by former Czech minister, who asserts the hate of the world is centering on Germany, and urges the dual monarchy to withdraw from the Teutonic alliance before it is too late.

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS.

Washington—A Greek mission may be sent to the United States, not only to negotiate for supplies for this army, but also to present Greece's situation as to the general world reconstruction after the war. For the present, it is probable Greece will be mentioned by Allies, who have stocks already on hand, but for the future the Prussian cabinet were formally tendered the kaiser several days ago when the German political situation became acute. The emperor delayed acceptance of this mission as to the general world reconstruction after the war. For the present, it is probable Greece will be mentioned by Allies, who have stocks already on hand, but for the future the Prussian cabinet were formally tendered the kaiser several days ago when the German political situation became acute. The emperor delayed acceptance of this mission as to the general world reconstruction after the war. 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The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF INNER LIFE OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE AS
TOLD BY COUNT ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX

EDITORIAL NOTE.—William Lequeux, the hero chronicler for his friend, Count Ernst von Heltzendorff, the latter's revelations of the inner life of the imperial German court, has long been recognized throughout Europe as the possessor of its innermost secrets.

The English "Who's Who" says of him: "He has intimate knowledge of the secret service of Continental countries and is considered by the government (of Great Britain) as authority on such matters." Another authority says: "Few people have been more closely associated with or know more of the affairs of the inner machinery of Germany than he does."

Lequeux probably has more sources of secret information at his command than any contemporary in civilian life, and for the last six years the British Government has made valuable use of his vast store of secret information through a specially organized department with which Lequeux works as a voluntary assistant.

Count von Heltzendorff became an intimate of Lequeux several years prior to the outbreak of the war—he has been living in retirement in France since August, 1914, and it was there that Lequeux received from him the first information which led him to the conclusion to make public these revelations of the inner life of the Hohenzollerns—that the democracies of the world might come to know the real, but heretofore hidden, personalities of the two dominant members of the autocracy they are now arrayed against.

British Girl Balks The Kaiser's Plans

HOW completely we have put to sleep these very dear cousins of ours, the British! His imperial highness, the crown prince made this remark to me as he sat in the corner of a first-class compartment of an express that had ten minutes before left Paddington station for the West of England.

The crown prince, though not generally known, frequently visited England and Scotland incognito, and we were upon one of those flyingights on that bright summer's morning as the express tore through the delightful English scenery of the Thames valley, with the first stopping place at Plymouth, our destination.

The real reason for the visit of my hot-headed imperial master was concealed from me.

Four days before he had dashed into my room at the Mariner Palace at Potsdam. He had been with the emperor in Berlin all the morning, and had motored back with all speed. Something had occurred, but what it was I failed to discern. He carried some papers in the packet of his military tunic. From their color I saw that they were secret reports—those documents prepared solely for the eyes of the Kaiser and those of his oldest son.

He took a big linen-lined envelope and, placing the papers in it, carefully sealed it in wax.

"We are going to London, Helzendorff. Put that in your dispatch box. I may want it when we are in England."

"To London—when?" I asked, surprised at the suddenness of our journey, because I knew that we were due at Wilmers in two days' time.

"We leave at six o'clock this evening," was the crown prince's reply. "Koeber has ordered the salon to be attached to the Hook of Holland train. Hardt has already left Berlin to engage rooms for us at the Ritz, in London."

"And the suite?" I asked, for it was one of my duties to arrange who travelled with his imperial highness.

"Oh! We'll leave Eckhardt at home, he said, for he always hated the surveillance of the commissioner of secret police. "We shall only want Schuler, my valet, and Kno."

We never travelled anywhere without Kno, the chauffeur, who was an impudent, arrogant young man, intensely disliked by everyone.

So it was that the four of us duly landed at Harwich and travelled to London, our identity unknown to the jostling crowd of tourists returning from their annual holiday on the continent.

At the Ritz, too, "Willie" was not recognized, because all photographs of him show him in an elegant uniform. In a tweed suit, or in evening clothes, he presents an unhealthy, weedy, and somewhat insignificant figure.

His imperial highness had been on the previous day to Carlton House terrace to a luncheon given by the ambassador's wife, but to which nobody was invited but the embassy staff.

The same evening an imperial courier arrived from Berlin and called at the Ritz, where, on being shown into the crown prince's sitting room, he handed his highness a sealed letter from his wife.

"Willie" was reading it, became very grave. Then, striking a match, he lit it, and held it until it was consumed. There was a second letter—which I saw from the emperor. This he also read, and then gave vent to an expression of impatience. A few moments he reflected, and it was then he announced that we must go to Plymouth next day.

Why Kipling Resigned.
Mr. Rudyard Kipling's resignation from the Society of Authors (not to say his parting gift of \$500 to the pension fund) raises a question in which the reading public is bound to find interest. The society, by a very large vote, has decided that the production of so many charity gift-books has passed on the always-great-to-fault generosity of authors; and that in future the society, so as to fulfill its office of defending the rights of writers, shall have a say in the matter when

On arrival there we went to the Royal hotel, where the crown prince registered as Mr. Richter, engaging a private suite of rooms for himself and his secretary, myself. For three days we remained there, taking motor trips to Dartmoor, and also down into Cornwall, until on the morning of the fourth day the crown prince said:

"I shall probably have a visitor this morning about eleven o'clock—a young lady named King. Tell them at the bureau to send her up to my sitting room."

At the time appointed the lady came, I received her in the lobby of the self-contained flat, and round her to be about twenty-four, well-dressed, fair-haired and extremely good-looking.

Miss King, I learned, was an English girl who some years previously had gone to America with her people, and by the heavy traveling cost and close-fitting hat she wore I concluded that she had just come off one of the incoming liners.

One which struck me as I looked at her was the brooch she wore. It was a natural butterfly of a rare tropical variety, with bright golden wings, the delicate sheen of which was protected by small plates of crystal—one of the most charming ornaments I had ever seen.

As I ushered her in she greeted the crown prince as "Mr. Richter," being apparently entirely unaware of his real identity. I concluded that she was somebody whom his highness had met in Germany, and to whom he had been introduced under his assumed name.

"Ah! Miss King!" he exclaimed pleasantly in his excellent English, shaking hands with her. "Your host should have been in yesterday. Didn't you encounter bad weather—oh?"

"Yes, rather," replied the girl. "But it did not trouble me much. We had almost constant gales ever since we left New York," she laughed brightly. She appeared to be quite a charming little person.

"Hetzendorff, would you please bring me that sealed packet from your dispatch box?" he asked suddenly, turning to me.

"The sealed packet? I had forgotten all about it ever since he had handed it to me at the door of the Marmor palace. I knew that it contained some secret reports prepared for the eyes of the emperor. The latter had no doubt seen them, for the crown prince had brought them with him from Berlin."

As ordered, I took the packet into the room where his highness sat with his fair visitor, and then I retired and closed the door.

"I Can't; It Would Be Dishonest!"

Hotel floors are never very heavy, as a rule, therefore, I was able to hear conversation, but unfortunately few words were distinct. The interview had lasted nearly half an hour. Finding that I could hear nothing, I contented myself in reading the paper and holding myself in readiness should "Mr. Richter" want me.

Of a sudden I heard his highness' voice raised in anger, that shrill, high-pitched note which is peculiar both to the emperor and to his son when they are unusually annoyed.

"But tell me, Miss King, there is no other way," I heard him shout. "It can be done quite easily, and nobody would think of me!"

"Never!" cried the girl. "What would people think of me?"

"You wish to save your brother," he said. "Very well, I have shown you how you can effect this. And I will help you if you agree to the terms—if you will find out what I want to know."

"I can't!" cried the girl in evident distress. "I really can't! It would be dishonest—criminal!"

"Buh! my dear girl, you are looking at the stairs from far too high a standpoint!" replied the man she knew as Richter. "It is a mere matter of business. You ask me to assist you to save your brother, and I have simply stated my terms. Surely you would not think that I would travel from Berlin here to Plymouth in order to meet you if I were not ready and eager to help you!"

"I must ask my father. I can speak to him in confidence."

"Your father!" cried Mr. Richter. "By no means. Why, you must not breathe a single word to him. This affair is a strict secret between us. Please understand that." Then, after a pause: "Your brother is, I quite admit, in dire peril, and you alone can save him. Now, what is your decision?"

The girl's reply was in a tone too low for me to overhear. Its tenor, however, was quickly apparent from the crown prince's words:

"You refuse! Very well, then, I cannot assist you. I regret, Miss King, that you have your journey to England for nothing."

"But won't you help me, Mr. Richter?" cried the girl appealingly. "No," was his answer. "I will, however, give you opportunity to reconsider your decision. You are, no doubt, going to London. So am I. You will meet me in the hall of the Carlton hotel at seven o'clock on Thurs-

day. Seven a Mystic Number.
In the Old Testament seven possessed mystic significance. For seven days seven priests, with seven trumpets, sounded Jericho, and on the seventh day encompassed it seven times,

A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERSONAL ADJUTANT TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX, POSSESSOR OF THE SECRETS OF EUROPE.

Venue Naud,
par Moret-sur-Loing,
Seine-et-Marne,
February 10th, 1917.

My dear Lequeux:
I have just finished reading the proofs of your articles describing my life as an official at the imperial court at Potsdam, and the two or three small errors you made I have duly corrected.

The great scandals and wily intrigues which I have related to you were many of them known to myself, for as the intimate friend of King, the ex-crown princess of Saxony, you were, before the war, closely associated with many of those at court whose names appear in these articles.

The revelations which I have made, and which you have recorded here, are but a tithe of the disclosures which I could make, and if the world desires more, I shall be pleased to furnish you with other and even more startling details, which you may also put into print.

My service as personal adjutant to the German crown prince is, happily, the last service I have rendered to Germany. As a civilian I am gladly relieved, I feel, in my private life, no longer in exposing all I know concerning the secrets of the Kaiser and his son.

With most cordial greetings from

Yours sincerely friend,
(Signed) ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF.

that wild mountainous district beyond Breslau. For a week we had been staying at a great, high-up prisonlike schloss, the ancestral home of Prince Ludwig Lichtenau, in the Wolfsgrund.

The emperor and his suite had left, and our host had been suddenly called to Berlin by telegram; his daughter having been ill. Therefore, the crown prince and we of the suite had remained for some further sport.

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FORGET PROFITS; WIN THE WAR

President Wilson Appeals to Business Interests of Country.

JUST PRICES IS HIS DEMAND

Business Should Not Take Toll Of Men in Trenches, Says the Chief Executive—Ship Owners Are Condemned.

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Wednesday to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurance that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the president's appeal, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

Condemns Ship Owners. The president declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally would be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of wartime prices, which he declared will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles in the path of the government."

President's Call. The president's statement follows: "The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out."

Promises Just Price. "Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter."

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises—which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop."

Must Face the Facts. "We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand."

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together."

"It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these troublous months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country."

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor."

"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give his flesh and with us unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his blood?"

Assails "Bribery." "I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to stimulate production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—re-

Unnecessary Caution. "Mrs. Yearwood—John, when we were first married you used always to say grace before beans; you never do it now."

Yearwood—I am not so much afraid of your cooking now."

Know Their Ways. "You must die, madam," said the dinner party.

"And by darning I don't mean embroidery at the table and more in the

wards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world.

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means."

"Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again, amidst peace and justice?"

Appeals to Honor. "Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefields, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?"

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

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REICHSTAG LABORS FOR LASTING PEACE

ADOPT PEACE RESOLUTION FOR INTRODUCTION UPON REASSEMBLING OF REICHSTAG.

FAVOR INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

Rejects All Plans for Economic Blockade and Stirring Up of Enmity of People's After the War.

TEUTON CHANGES NOW DEVELOPING
Majority of reichstag, composed of centrists, radicals and Socialists, adopt a peace resolution for introduction upon reassembling of that body, in which is enunciated a reaffirmation of policy, excluding territorial addition as a result of war.

Austrian reichstag is thrown into an uproar by former Czech minister, who asserts the hate of the world is centering on Germany, and urges the dual monarchy to withdraw from the Teutonic alliance before it is too late.

Washington—A Greek mission may be sent to the United States, not only to negotiate for supplies for this army, but also to present Greece's situation as to the general world reconstruction after the war. For the present, it is probable Greece will be uninvited by Allies, who have stocks already on hand, but for the future and as far as general credits are concerned, it is probable the Athens government will wish to deal direct with this country.

I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS RAIDED

Americans Armed With Guns Drive Foreigners to Railway Station.

Copenhagen—The reichstag's proposed peace resolution which according to the Berlin Tageblatt, the majority bloc of the center, radicals and socialists, decided to introduce unchanged upon the reassembling of the reichstag, reads as follows:

"As on August 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war, the German people stands upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—we are driven by no lust of conquest."

"Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The reichstag labors for peace and mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations.

"Required acquisitions of territory and political, economic and financial violations are incompatible with such peace."

"The reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the combat processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place."

"I am not saying that they have realized or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough because the combat processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place."

"The reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international judicial organizations.

"So long, however, as the enemy governments do not accept such a peace; so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable."

Calumet Citizens Ask Aid.

Lansing—A telegram from Calumet citizens asking for aid against a possible I. W. W. uprising after the Michigan guardsmen are called from here, was received by Governor Sleep.

He arranged with the war preparedness board to have three companies of state troops organized at Calumet mustered in. Reports from Menominee and Escanaba indicate that state trooper units are being rapidly organized there to quell I. W. W. agitation which is generally feared throughout the copper country.

DETROIT MAY BUILD AIRPLANES

Secretary Daniels to Ask Congress for Money to Build Huge Factory.

Washington—A million dollar airplane factory for Detroit is in the mind of Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy. The secretary, like the war department, says he recognizes the superior advantages of an automobile center like Detroit in the manufacture of flying machines. The secretary has not yet the means to build his factory, but says he will ask congress for the money.

It is now the navy department's policy to equip the fleet with airplanes and never to send it to sea without this adjunct. This applies not alone to the battleship fleet, but also to the light flotillas of destroyers, torpedo boats and submarine chasers. Secretary Daniels is convinced that the airplane will be one of the most effective weapons with which to meet a submarine attack, and especially should submarines attempt aggressive action on this side of the Atlantic.

Child Slain by Degenerate

Was Found Dead in Rear of His Home; Other Brother Injured.

Detroit—Evidently mistaking Stanley Lettine, 6-year-old, for his 9-year-old sister, who was not at home, a man believed to be a degenerate dragged him from his bed through an open window into the yard at the rear of his home, 246 East Ferry avenue, and there suffocated and killed him. While attempting to prevent Lettine, 8 years old, Stanley's brother, from crying for help after he had been awakened by the opening of the window, the man tore the boy's mouth and threatened to kill him if he did not remain quiet.

Stranger circumstances surrounding a murder seldom have been found in the police annals of the state. Not a mark of violence is on the boy's body.

This strengthens the suffocation theory. Also, the older brother told the police that the man clasped a handkerchief tightly over Stanley's mouth as he carried him through the bedroom window. The murderer made good his escape.

John Earl Hughes, member of the Engineer Reserve corps, was found unconscious on the tracks of the Pere Marquette railroad at Monroe. His skull is fractured and he is in a serious condition.

Grand Rapids—The second continental naval militia of Grand Rapids has joined the organization of naval militia on an eastern training station.

Cadillac—The lives of a dozen girls employed in the Northern Chair Co. factory were endangered when a fragment of iron blown with a charge of dynamite from a piece of junk entered a window and whistled just above their heads. William Ippner, a junk dealer, used dynamite to break a large piece of iron near the factory. He was arrested and fined.

Hancock—Otto Huster and Morris Morley, garage owners, were unharmed when they were rolled 90 feet in the wreckage of an automobile hit by a switch engine. Ernest Miller, brakeman, riding on the pilot of the engine, was seriously injured.

Pontiac—E. LaVerne Davis, 47 years old, died at Prescott, Arizona, his former home. He was intimately

known to many prominent stock raisers in Michigan and was in charge of the sheep exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. He was for years at the head of the Michigan Premium Stock company, which placed large exhibits at state and county fairs.

Saginaw—Alexander Goedel, a Bridgeport township farmer and native of Germany, was arrested for failure to register June 5. He first said he was 26 years old but when registration lists failed to reveal his name he said he was 33 years old.

Detroit—Apprehensive of an industrial revolution following selection of men for the new army, the Detroit Patriotic Fund committee is taking steps to find work for women dependents of militiamen and for others needed to fill places made vacant by soldiers.

Battle Creek—One hundred and thirteen applied here for the officers' training camp at Fort Root, Ark.

Muskegon—The nursing of a cub fox which its real mother had attempted to kill because she had more young ones in the litter than she could care for, was too much for a cat, which died at the Tupple Silver fox farm here after having nursed the young fox for several weeks. The fox is as big as any of the litter and is now able to live without a mother.

Hancock—Three hundred miners from the Quincy mine met and organized a "home guard," the avowed purpose of which is to expel all Industrial Workers of the World agitators in this territory and prevent their activities.

Battle Creek—Dr. Carl G. Wencke, 40 years a throat and nose specialist at a local sanitarium, and Dr. Willard N. Putnam, formerly county coroner, have gone to an eastern training camp to accept commissions as lieutenants in the hospital unit from here.

Solicitous Inquiry.

"Charley, dear," exclaimed young Mrs. Torkins, "here's a book that says, 'Grace lies the head that wears a crown.'"

"It's perfectly true, isn't it?"

"Of course. But wasn't it just a trifling for any monarch to go to bed with his crown on in the first place?"

Daily Thought.

"Grace thou thy hand and let not that grace thee."—Benjamin Franklin

MAY SEND MISSION TO U. S. TO NEGOTIATE SUPPLIES FOR ARMY

WAS UNDER SECRETARY OF FINANCE FOR PRUSSIA AND PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

WHOLE HOLLWEG CABINET FALLS

Kaiser Also Accepts Resignation of Gen. von Stein, Prussian Minister of War.

London—Kaiser Wilhelm has accepted the resignation of his imperial chancellor, Theobald, von Bethmann-Hollweg, and has appointed Dr. Georg Michaelis, under secretary of finance for Prussia and a privy councillor, in his place. An official German wireless dispatch with this information was announced by the British admiralty.

No further details were given. Undoubtedly, however, the whole Hollweg cabinet has fallen. Official confirmation

was had earlier that the Prussian minister of war, General von Stein, had resigned and that his re

tirement had been approved by the Kaiser. The resignations of all the Prussian cabinet were formally tendered the Kaiser several days ago when the German political situation became acute. The emperor delayed acceptance—dispatches from Berlin

mentioned that neither Minister of the Interior Heßlerich, nor Minister of Instruction Sols, of the Prussian ministry, had been in attendance at recent meetings of that body, indicating their imperial master had dropped them from his official list of counse

lors.

The Chautauqua's offering in Music

FIRST DAY

Mrs. Wilbur Starr Concert Party: Headed by Mrs. Starr, a favorite among the pianist, cellist and reader. With her are Miss Alice Kawana, flute soloist and vocal; Miss Jessie De Vore, violinist; and Miss Florence Black, vocalist and pianist. You see there is enough music here; Miss Jessie De Vore, violinist; and Miss Florence Black, vocalist and pianist. They will appear in a full concert on the opening afternoon and in a prelude to the night lecture.

SECOND DAY

Hann's Jubilee Singers: The dark songs of the old plantation are as rich with melody as any music ever sung and have been said by some to be the only real, peculiarly native music America has produced. The original jubilee company, the old Fiskers, will be remembered as one of the most notable musical attractions of their day. They sang to thousands in this country; then went abroad and appeared in some of the largest musical halls in England and on the continent, always before packed houses. Their tour of the Chautauqua circuit was a grand triumph, and they have been known as the original Chautauqua attraction. Two of the members of the Hann company are daughters of women who sang in the original Fiske Jubilee company. They will appear in both the afternoon and evening programs on the second day, and, although the texture of their songs will be that old-time darky melody, they will present also selections from grand operas. Among their songs of the spirituals are "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Old Black Joe," "My Old Kentucky Home," and such old darky camp meeting favorites as "Ginza, Get Ready," and a score of others. You'll want to hear Hann's Jubilee.

THIRD DAY

The Emerson Winters Company: Two of them in this company, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Winters. "With they could live in our town," said a woman in Tennessee after hearing them on the Chautauqua. "They would drive all the blues away." They would fill every one with joy and keep them happy all the time." They sing; they tell stories. Mr. Winters is aimitate of song birds, and their program is made up of buoyant, blithesome song and good cheer that sends every one home, just wishing there could be more people in the world like the Winters. "They are not cold, as their name suggests," said a newspaper in Texas. "They are full of sunshine and happiness." This is not a very good description of their work, but their program is so original and so much their own and so different from the ordinary you must see and hear it to know what it's like. They will appear in both programs on the third day.

FOURTH DAY

Pallaria and His Band: Pallaria is one of the most dynamic personalities in the band world. He is an Italian of extraordinary genius, who completed his ten years' course in the Milan Conservatory before he became of age. He is a born leader, directed bands in Italy with wonderful success, came to this country and appeared with his band in the New York Hippodrome. Later he made a concert tour, appearing in the largest cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was next engaged as bandmaster on the battleship Kansas in the United States navy and was the leading bandmaster in the navy. He has appeared on the largest Chautauqua circuits in America and will be here for two full concert afternoon and evening of the fourth day.

FIFTH DAY

The Handel Choir: Only a company of exceptional strength could follow the big success of Pallaria's Band. This one will. The Handel Choir is headed by Mrs. Mabel Wagner-Shank, formerly of Henry W. Savage's operatic forces in New York. Mrs. Shank was perhaps the first musical organizer and director to bring to the Chautauqua circuits a company featuring sacred music and singing some of the great oratorios and sacred anthems as they are sung by the leading church choirs of this country and Canada. Her company is made up entirely of church soloists. They will appear in choir vestments. Their program is divided in three parts—one, the sacred music; the other, semi-classical and popular selections in evening dress, and the third part a beautiful sketch, "The Days of '61," in which they wear the costumes of the sixties—sophomores, flowered suits, etc.

Get Season Tickets

What you need is a season ticket for each member of the family. They bring the cost way down, and they apply directly on the guarantee made by the Chautauqua committee.

GET YOUR SEASON TICKETS TODAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 8 TO 12

Correspondence.

Beaver Creek.

L. B. Merrill was a Grayling caller Saturday.

Hattie Millikin is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Frank VanSickle, of Fife Lake.

Born to Lura Kite and wife Saturday, a daughter.

Walter Neilson, who is employed in Grayling, came home Saturday, remained here over Monday to attend to some farm work before going back to work again.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Millikin and Mrs. A. Ellis were in Grayling Saturday.

Claire Millikin is employed at the dining hall at Higgins Lake.

The annual school meeting was

held at the "Love" school house Monday night, and officers elected as follows:—A. Ellis, moderator, and L. B. Merrill, director.

A message came to A. Ellis Saturday that his father, Wm. Ellis of Elwood, Indiana, was run over by an auto, breaking one leg, also receiving several other injuries.

Frederic News. (TO LATE FOR LAST WEEK.)

Miss Erma Craven has collected nearly fifty dollars Red Cross money around Frederic and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Quick have returned to their home in Detroit, after visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have returned home from West Branch.

Misses Erma Craven and Doris Nichols were Grayling callers Friday.

Mrs. Sammee, aged mother of this town, passed away Friday noon, July 6th at the home of Mrs. DeValck.

She was sick about two months. The remains were taken to Toledo, Ohio for burial.

We are all having our pictures taken this last week. We step out of the kitchen, dining room or parlor and have our photo taken just as we are.

Mr. Kearney and family have returned home from Pinconning and are very busy getting ready to move to Midland. We are all sorry to see so many neighbors moving away, but all join in wishing them success in their new home.

Mrs. Kelley entertained the Crochet Club and the Ladies aid at her home Tuesday afternoon. The ladies all enjoyed themselves and were delightfully entertained.

Dr. Leighton has returned home, after a several weeks absence.

Rubber stamps of all kinds and descriptions at the Avalanche office.

Are You A Good Cook?

If you are or desire to be, we have something to say to you.

If you are not and will not be, don't waste your time reading this but go on cooking badly, thereby increasing waste and poverty, adding to the ills and grouchiness of mankind.

Candidly speaking we like and admire the individual who is constantly endeavoring to become more efficient, who strives to make life more enjoyable for others as well as himself.

Such people make good neighbors and good cooks.

We are manufacturing

Lily White

The Flour the Best Cooks Use.

for those who take pride in seeing how well they can cook.

For housewives who enjoy feeding Daddy and the Kiddies the best, tasting, healthiest, most nourishing food.

Besides Lily White Flour is made to meet every requirement of home baking.

And your dealer is instructed to sell you Lily White Flour on the sacking.

Be sure to get the genuine Lily White with the Rowens Trade-mark

DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Note—Our Domestic Science Department is open to correspondence and engagement. Information pertaining to cooking, canning and home economics promptly furnished and demonstrations arranged.

Coy News.

H. C. Newton and family spent Sunday at the home of O. B. Scott.

Miss Sylvia Royce spent a few days with her brother, George and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sheppard returned Tuesday after a few days visit with friends at Alpena.

Robert Hollowell visited at the home of O. B. Scott and family.

Wm. Fairbotham has moved his family in the Sidney Hodge's house so he will be near his farm, which he is clearing up and expects to build a house soon.

A Literary club was organized at the Scott's school. The first meeting will be held Saturday, July 21st.

A number of the farmers of this vicinity have started their haying.

The Mothers' club was entertained by Mrs. Geo. Pearsall last Thursday, and everybody reported a good time.

Mr. Armond and family have moved on to what is known as the Henry Pearsall place, where he will work for Chas. Blanchard.

Mrs. Floyd Sine, who has been cooking at the gravel pit was taken seriously ill and removed to Grayling hospital last Wednesday.

The Misses Alice and Ethel Rabideau, accompanied by Leon Scott of West Branch and Mr. Durham of Prescott visited E. B. Hollowell's Sunday.

Eldorado Nuggets.

Miss Gertrude Hartman left Monday for Detroit, where she will spend a few days.

Miss Frances Wehnes is home again, after finishing her term of school in the Kellogg District, near Lowell.

Letters received from Fred Brooks, who recently joined the Naval Hospital Corps and is now at the training station at North Chicago, indicate that Uncle Sam does not waste any time in making his boys into soldiers and sailors. He says they are well fed, and well used and advises any young man who enlists to join the navy.

Miss Erma Swath returned to her home in Chicago Saturday after spending a couple of weeks with her old schoolmate, Mrs. Conrad Wehnes.

Miss Alice Rabideau and Mr. Alger Durham motored over from West Branch and were the guests of Miss Lucille Knight Sunday last.

Mrs. Conrad Wehnes and children are spending a few days with friends in Roscommon.

Mr. W. G. Cosand and son, Ivan made a trip over to the Stephanett settlement Sunday to look over 400 acres of land, of which he is the owner.

Messrs. William and Harry Nicholson, of Detroit were guests at the Crane home a few days last week.

Mrs. Mary Rorer of Saginaw spent Sunday with her brother, James Williams. She was accompanied here from Grayling by Harry Williams, who is employed at the DuPont.

E. P. Richardson and family were Sunday callers at the Crane farm.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hartman and family of Red Oak spent the week end with relatives here.

Mr. M. F. Bates and Mr. Walter Galvin of Lansing are spending a few days at the farm of James F. Crane in the interest of the Bates Tractor Co., of that city.

Army Recruiting Station Grand Rapids, Mich., News-Bulletin:

July 13, 1917. In order to obtain cooks and bakers, now needed by the Quartermaster corps of the Regular army, Captain Chas. H. Boide, in charge of the recruiting station at Grand Rapids, recently sent out calls to all parts of Western Michigan. Tho about 2,000 are needed at once, and assurance has been given that soldiers engaged in this line of work would be excused from practically all military duty, there has been comparatively little response from them who are qualified to perform this most important duty of feeding our army.

Yet, the women are responding, and if they could be enlisted, the desired number would soon be obtained. Among other letters Captain Boide received the following today showing how much patriotic interest some of our women are taking in the welfare of the soldiers:

"White Cloud, Mich. July 12, 1917. Dear Sir:

I saw advertised in a Grand Rapids paper where you needed cooks and bakers. Now I want to be in that number to go to France and cook for our boys, as I am an expert and can cook anything.

I am five feet five inches, weigh 120 pounds, age 24, and am in good health. My parents are both willing for me to go and both are proud that I want to do what I can.

So you see my place is to go and help. I want to do all in my power for my own dear America, and you can't get the men you need.

Please, please, please write and tell me that I can go and that my offer will be accepted. Do not disappoint me."

Captain Boide has written the young lady how much the country appreciates her offer, but that no enlistments can be made of women at this time, even the men are not responding in the proper numbers.

"V. M. Elmore, Capt. U. S. Inf.

Crawford County Grange No. 934 will hold their annual picnic at the home of Mrs. Henry Stephan, Saturday, August 18, 1917. This is to be a table picnic, and everyone is invited. Come one, come all. Dance in the evening.

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—THE COST IS SMALL.

Interesting Letter from Grayling Boy.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 3, 1917. Dear Mr. Schumann.

I have noticed with pride that Grayling is not behind when it comes to registration or subscription to the Red Cross.

Many of the young men are making application for a commission. If any of them wish any advice about books, they will be required to study, or any other military question, by writing to me, I will answer any or all questions and give the information in pleasure.

The post of Fort Douglas is situated on a bluff overlooking the city of the Mormons, Salt Lake City just below, on a second level stands the building of the University of Utah. Then the city lies in the Valley.

Across the salt flats the Great Salt Lake lies, in a cup among the mountains. It can be seen late into the evening and the distance from the Fort is about eighteen miles.

Entirely around the basin are snow capped mountains. Some retain their snow all summer. On one of the mountains the students have erected a large U which stands for the University of Utah. The boys whitewash it every so often, and the girls have a lunch ready when the young men return. When you realize that the figure is several hundred feet in the air and up a sixty degree slope, the young men really have a job on their hands.

North of Salt Lake City lies the city of Ogden, population about thirty thousand. It is at this point the Union Pacific crosses Salt Lake, on a causeway, and which saves the railroad several miles detour.

Twenty seven miles from Salt Lake city, one of the largest copper mines is in operation. The mining is done with steam shovels. The people call it the mountain of copper.

There are several other interesting points which I will write about later.

Yours— Hardin C. Sweeney. 1st Lieut. 43d Inf.

July 28, 1917.

Your Dollars and My Boy.

I want to thank you, friend. You must know the heartfelt gratitude of a father with an only boy. He went with the troops, and I was proud.

But I've had many a headache since.

They say he'll pull through now all right—because they found him just in time.

"Did your dollar bring my boy back from No Man's Land?

Did your dollar take the stretcher so close to the thick of the fire?

Did your dollar give him the water he pleaded for in his delirium?

Did your dollar bring him back to the base hospital where they gave him almost a mother's care?

I want to thank you, if it did—for your dollar has given me back my boy—it has brought him back to me out of No Man's Land, where many are going, where many will remain.

A FATHER.

Can I say this to you, my friend?

Surely, I can if you are a member of the Red Cross—or if you send in your personal subscription to the Red Cross now—for many a father's son will come out of No Man's Land by the aid of the dollars that go to swell the subscription lists of that great enterprise of humanity.

Join today—make this your Red Cross day. No field service is required. Count this the chance to do your bit—for this country must have two million members of the Red Cross—\$100,000 in subscriptions.

President Wilson, himself, is President of the Red Cross and asks that one million men and women enroll their names as subscribers to the Red Cross—at \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$100, or \$1,000.

He does not ask that you do anything else but pay your subscription and then if you wish to secure 10, 25 or 100 new subscribers, do so if you wish. No further service in the field or elsewhere will be required.

In this hour of the nation's and all the world's need, every American who loves his country and his fellow men asks: "What can I do? Where can I help?"